openSUSE Kubic

The Container Platform by openSUSE

https://kubic.opensuse.org



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Agenda

- About me
- The openSUSE project
- openSUSE Kubic
- Features
- Transactional Updates
- openSUSE Leap and Kubic
- Podman
- How to contribute



About me

- · Student in Computer Science (B.Sc.), TH Nürnberg
- Student Representative in Senate/ University Council
- Student Representative in AG Study Plan, AG Laboratories
- Founder AG Open Source (Educator + Trainer), TH Nürnberg
- Global Translation Coordinator, QA, Wiki, Advocate (openSUSE) at openSUSE
- · Chairman at One Week Experience e.V. (One Week Student)























openSUSE Kubic project

- Container as a Service Platform
- MicroOS, based on openSUSE Tumbleweed
- Provides all to run a Kubernetes cluster



Features

- Transactional Updates
- Fully automated updates possible
- Latest packages with openSUSE Tumbleweed
- Based on Podman
- Easy to use for people with other container knowledge (e.g Docker)



Transactional Updates

- Is Atomic:
 - Fully applied or not at all
 - Update does not influence the running system
- Can be rolled back:
 - A failed or incompatible update can be discarded and the previous system can be restored

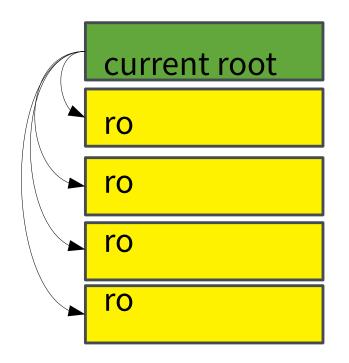


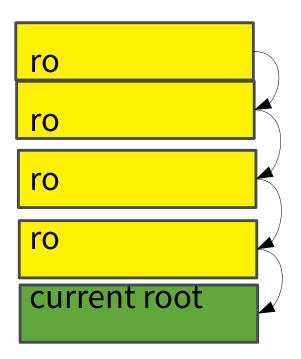
Requirements

- BtrFS root filesystem with snapper (snapshots)/ rollback enabled
- zypper
- btrfsprogs



Snapshots vs. Transactional Updates





Transactional Update

- Clone of current root to ro
- Change rw
- zypper up
- Change to ro
- "Rollforward" with btrfs subvol set-default
- After reboot change / update executed
- Quickly rollback

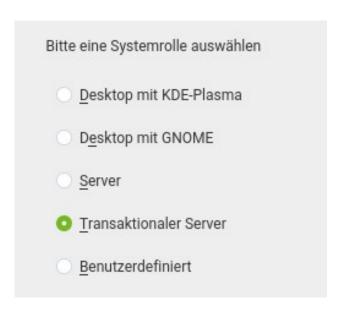
Executing Transactional Updates

- Update/Upgrade: transactional-update [up|dup|patch]
- Installation/ Remove / Update 1 package: transactional-update pkg

transactional-update pkg [install|remove|update] pkg

· Rollback:

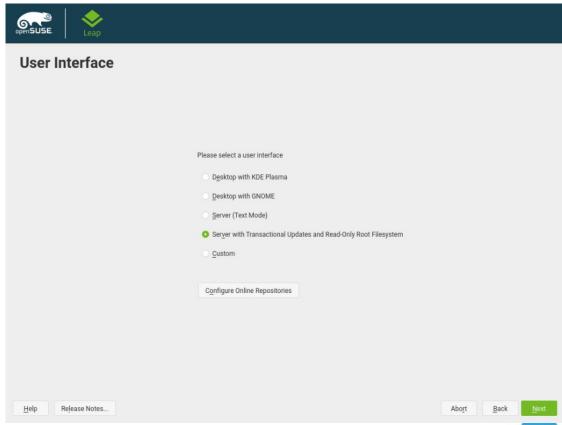
transactional-update rollback



How does Leap profit from Kubic?

 Transactional Updates available in Tumbleweed

and Leap



kubeadm

- toolkit produced by Kubernetes
- Creation of kubeadm nodes for a cluster
- Initialization of the network and joining a node:
- kubeadm init -pod-networkcidr=10.244.0.0/16
- kubeadm join

openSUSE MicroOS

- System designed for running containers and optimised for large deployments.
- Includes Docker Open Source Container Runtime by default

kubeadm Node

- · MicroOS plus kubeadm kubernetes bootstrapping tool
- · Create a cluster with 'kubeadm init'
- Join a cluster with `kubeadm join`

kubicctl

- Adding Worker Nodes:
 - kubicctl node add node1,node2,...
- Verifying the cluster:
 - kubectl get nodes



Verification of the cluster

```
kubectl get nodes
NAME
          STATUS
                    ROLES
                               AGE
                                         VERSION
          Ready
                                         v1.11.1
master
                    master
                               8m
node1
                                         v1.11.1
          Ready
                               37s
                    <none>
master:~
```



Kubic Node Roles

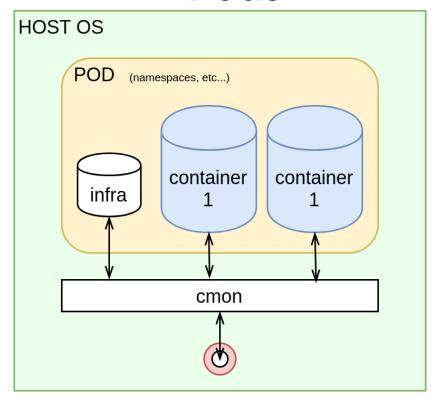
- Kubic Admin Node:
 - kubicd
 (daemon which
 communicates via gRPC
 with clients and setup of
 Kubernetes network)
 - salt-master (for node management via Dashboard)
 - Kubernetes Master Node

- Kubic Loadbalancer Node:
 - MicroOS without container runtime
 - haproxy installed
- Additional Kubic Node:
 - Additional Master for HA
 - Worker Node

Podman

- Container runtime for running OCI containers
- Same commands as docker
- Daemonless and rootless containers possible
- Container Manager as docker-compose
- Sharing of one network namespace
- Compatible with multiple image formats including the OCI and Docker image formats

Pods



- 1 Kubernetes pod in 1 Linux namespace and the same cgroup
- Flexible combinations of services possible (webserver, github pull, database, ...)

Daemonless

- Docker daemon is (mostly) executed by root
- Podman is working without central daemon
- Additional process conmon is monitoring and gives correct start parameters for the container runtime

Rootless

- Start of a container without root privileges
- Mapping of the UID in the namespace
- Using root in a container possible (isolating root)
- User in the container has default access on host system

Docker offers that since version 19.03

Example of a rootless podman process

\$ podman run --name nginx -d -p 8080:80 -v ~/public html:/usr/share/nginx/html:ro nginx Podman process (euid=\$UID) Join existing user+mount namespace, or create one Setup the network namespace with slirp4netns Podman process (euid=0) Setup the storage and the fuse-overlayfs conmon mount OCI runtime container process

Podman commands – as docker

- · podman run
- podman exec
- podman info
- podman logs
- podman ps
- podman cp
- podman rm
- podman poll
- podman push

- podman build
- podman image
- podman images
- podman commit
- podman history
- podman stop
- podman start
- podman volume

Podman (only) commands

- podman generate kube
- podman container cleanup
- podman container exists
- podman container restore
- podman image exists

- podman pod create
- podman pod kill
- podman pod ps
- podman pod pause
- podman pod restart

"Do you wonna become a Contributor?"

Packaging

- Creation of packages with the Open Build Service
- Submit to openSUSE Factory
 - > openSUSE Tumbleweed

https://build.opensuse.org/project/show/devel:kubic



Development of openSUSE Kubic

- Github contributions:
 - https://github.com/kubic-project



Quality Assurance

- Test it!
- Try it!
- Perform it!
- Report bugs!
- Bugzilla:

https://bugzilla.opensuse.org/buglist.cgi?component = Kubic&product=openSUSE%20Tumbleweed



References

openSUSE Kubic:

https://kubic.opensuse.org

https://www.projectatomic.io

· Podman:

https://jaxenter.de/docker/podman-container-daemonless-rootless-89349

Podman Usage:

https://github.com/containers/libpod/blob/master/transfer.md

References

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Podman Usage:

https://github.com/containers/libpod/blob/master/transfer.md



Questions?

openSUSE Summit 2020 Dublin May 27 – 28, 2020

https://events.opensuse.org

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Thank you.





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